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THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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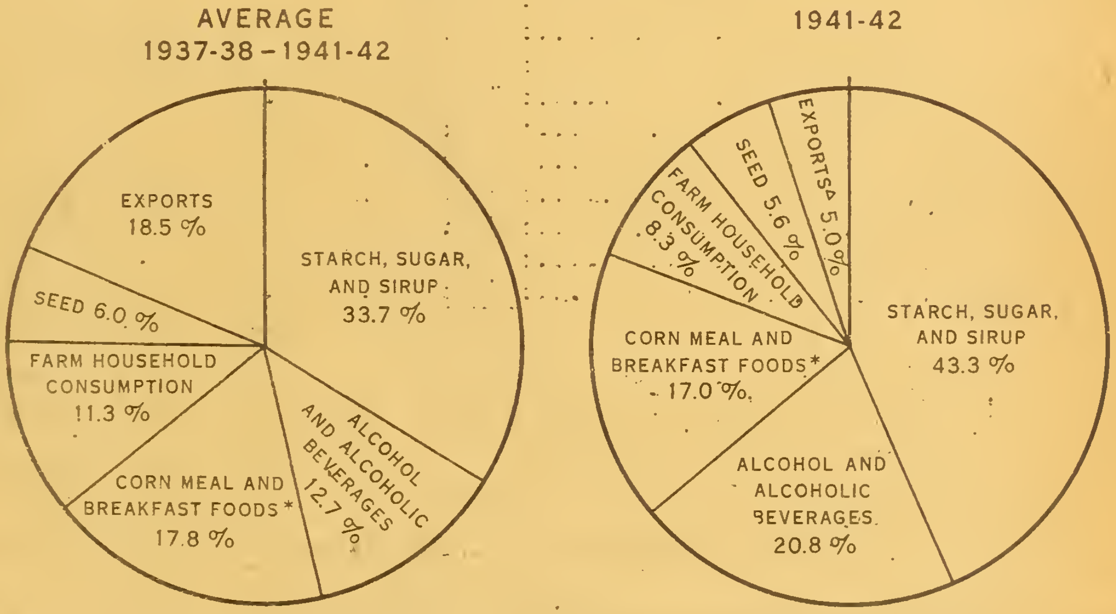
In this issue:
UTILIZATION OF CORN FOR FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

CORN: UTILIZATION FOR FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES, UNITED STATES, AVERAGE 1937-41 AND 1941
(YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER)



** INCLUDES CORN FLOUR, HOMINY, AND GRITS* △ *EXPORTS FOR 1940-41*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43016 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The utilization of corn for starch, sugar, sirup, alcohol, and alcoholic beverages has nearly doubled in recent years as the demand for these products has increased, but smaller quantities of corn have been exported and used for farm household purposes. The prospective smaller supplies of commercial corn and the shift from corn to granular flour in making alcohol may cause some reduction in the quantity of corn used industrially this crop year and next.

Table 1.- Market prices of feeds and livestock-feed price ratios, May 1941, 1942, and March-May 1943

Item	Unit	May		1943		
		1941	1942	Mar.	Apr.	May 1/
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Grains						
Corn No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bu.	71.7	85.3	101.0	103.1	106.0
No. 3 Yellow, Kansas City	"	68.8	82.8	97.9	97.3	---
Oats No. 3 White, Chicago	"	37.1	55.2	64.4	67.3	63.7
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	33.4	50.3	59.7	61.5	59.8
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	"	54.0	76.3	85.5	84.7	82.7
Wheat No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	"	90.4	114.9	139.9	138.4	137.7
Rye No. 2, Minneapolis	"	58.1	69.3	82.9	80.9	84.7
Byproduct Feeds						
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	19.10	36.80	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	21.25	39.10	39.90	39.90	39.90
Buffalo	"	22.40	40.90	41.75	41.75	41.75
Standard Middlings, Minneapolis	"	20.40	36.95	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	21.25	39.10	39.90	39.90	39.90
Buffalo	"	22.40	40.90	41.75	41.75	41.75
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	25.10	34.30	38.75	38.60	38.50
Linseed meal, 34 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	2/27.10	36.00	54.70	51.40	43.50
30-32 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	31.00	41.05	51.80	52.00	43.00
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S. E. milling points	"	23.30	46.20	38.00	38.00	38.00
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	28.70	32.00	42.90	43.75	45.50
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	19.80	25.25	32.50	32.50	32.50
Tankage, digester, 60 pct., Chicago	"	55.00	74.00	3/71.05	3/71.05	3/71.05
Meat scraps, Chicago	"	50.30	70.00	3/68.00	3/68.00	3/68.00
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	73.75	77.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	19.95	23.65	32.90	32.90	32.90
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Indexes of Feed Prices 4/						
Feed grains, United States, 1910-14 = 100		97	126	146	154	5/158
Oilseed meal, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100		92	126	6/136	6/136	6/7/135
Livestock byproduct feeds and fish meal, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100		132	152	8/160	8/160	7/8/160
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100 9/		98	131	8/142	8/142	7/8/140
Indexes of Livestock-Feed Price Ratios 10/						
Hog-corn ratio, Chicago, 1920-39 = 100		108	112	119	120	11/117
Beef-corn ratio, Chicago, 1920-39 = 100		110	119	112	113	11/112
Buterfat-feed ratio, United States, 1920-39 = 100		125	102	107	107	5/111
Egg-feed ratio, United States, 1931-40 = 100		116	117	122	124	5/126

1/ Grain prices, average for week ended May 15, byproduct feed prices as of May 11. 2/ 37-percent protein. 3/ Bulk. 4/ For method and data for earlier months and year see issues of "The Feed Situation" for December 1941 and April 1942. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Partly estimated. 7/ May 11. 8/ Includes some prices for bulk sales. 9/ Revise to exclude copra meal. 10/ Average for corresponding month in base period = 100. Index numbers above 100 indicate that ratios are favorable to livestock producers. See table 1, "The Feed Situation," February 1942. 11/ Week ended May 15.

THE FEED SITUATION

Summary

The 1943 growing season so far has been less favorable for feed crops than the early part of the 1942 season. The condition of pastures and hay on May 1 was a little better than the average for the past 10 years but not as good as a year earlier. Wet, cold weather over much of the Corn Belt and floods in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys have delayed the planting and early growth of the corn crop. Although much will depend on growing conditions during the remainder of the season, the unusually high yields attained last year are not likely to be repeated in 1943.

With average yields this year on intended acreages, the 1943-44 supply of feed grains, including wheat and rye fed, probably will be about 10 percent smaller than the 1942-43 supply. Demand for feed grains will be somewhat stronger. Livestock numbers are increasing and returns to livestock producers are favorable. The following changes in the feed situation for 1943-44 compared with 1942-43 are in prospect:

(1) Increased use will be made of supplementary forages and winter pastures.

(2) Livestock, especially hogs, will be fed to lighter weights.

(3) Farmers in the Corn Belt will have less corn for shipment to deficit areas after local feed requirements are met.

(4) The carry-over of feed grains at the close of the 1943-44 marketing year will be reduced to a minimum.

The movement of corn and other feed grains into commercial channels has been average or above during the past few weeks but scarcely adequate to meet the strong demand for feed in all sections of the country. In addition to large marketings of corn and other feed grains, about 99 million bushels of wheat were sold for feed by the Commodity Credit Corporation during the first 4 months of 1943. The production of oilmeal was 34 percent larger during January-March this year than last, and disappearance was up by about the same amount.

-- May 26, 1943

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

> BACKGROUND.- Supplies of feed grains and byproduct feeds have increased each year since 1936. The 1942-43 supply of these feeds was the largest on record. But livestock production also has been at a record level during the past year and there has been an unprecedented disappearance of all kinds of feed. Practically all the corn owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation has been sold, in addition to about 200 million bushels of wheat, since early in 1942. Prices of feeds have increased since the war began, but during the past year large supplies and price regulations have kept feed prices low in relation to the price of livestock and livestock products.

Crop Prospects and Pasture Conditions

The growing season so far this year has been less favorable than in 1942 over the greater part of the country. Temperatures have been below normal in the Corn Belt during the first half of May. This, together with excessive rain in many sections, has delayed the planting and growth of feed crops.

Corn planting in much of the Midwest and Northwest has been delayed by excessive rain and cold weather. In the South Atlantic area corn has made a good start, but in the southern Great Plains excessive rains have prevented early cultivation.

Pasture conditions on May 1 were not so good as a year ago in all regions of the country except the South Atlantic area. The average condition of pastures for the country as a whole on May 1 was 78 percent of normal compared with 83 percent last year and a 1932-41 average of 74 percent. The average condition of the tame hay crop was 81 percent of normal on May 1 and 83 percent of normal a year earlier. Total stocks of hay on farms May 1 amounted to 13,398,000 tons, about 2 million tons greater than stocks on hand May 1 last year.

Marketings of Feed Grains Inadequate to Meet the Strong Demand

Rail receipts of all feed grains at principal markets so far during 1943 have been somewhat larger than in the early part of 1942 and much larger than average. Nevertheless, there has been a very strong demand for corn and other feeds in recent weeks and shortages of corn have developed in most of the primary markets, as the rail movement of feed grain has not been adequate to meet the heavy requirements of feed manufacturers, grain processors, and livestock feeders. In addition to the heavy movement of these grains, 99 million bushels of wheat were sold by the Commodity Credit Corporation for livestock feeding in the first 4 months of 1943.

Table 2.- Rail receipts of feed grains at primary markets and sales of wheat for feed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, weekly, average 1938-42, and 1943

Week ended	Corn 1/		Oats 1/		Barley 2/		Sales of feed wheat 2/	Total	
	Average 1938-42	1943	Average 1938-42	1943	Average 1938-42	1943	1943	Average 1938-42 4/	1943
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Jan. 8	3,826	7,973	923	1,561	1,205	1,385	4,918	150.8	429.0
15	5,097	8,859	1,244	1,459	2,048	2,150	5,619	211.8	491.6
22	4,790	8,695	1,624	1,392	2,007	1,901	7,009	208.3	521.6
29	4,188	8,370	1,358	1,608	1,844	1,598	6,987	183.2	508.0
Feb. 5	5,020	8,312	1,226	2,000	1,570	1,854	14,482	209.1	743.7
12	3,988	10,160	1,169	1,893	1,619	1,593	6,822	180.4	557.7
19	4,141	7,387	1,079	2,202	1,446	1,912	13,971	179.1	707.1
26	4,118	9,336	1,059	1,791	1,285	2,097	2,118	174.3	403.9
Mar. 5	4,778	10,544	1,131	2,044	1,319	1,899	2,642	194.7	452.8
12	3,951	9,412	1,206	1,864	1,443	2,081	921	175.8	370.9
19	3,594	3,354	1,091	1,751	1,392	1,858	5	162.7	306.7
26	3,888	6,234	1,013	1,853	1,172	2,088	---	164.4	254.3
Apr. 2	5,172	4,641	1,225	2,095	1,161	2,086	3,672	203.5	323.7
9	4,374	5,244	1,021	1,855	1,182	2,016	10,001	178.4	524.9
16	4,021	4,607	964	1,941	1,043	1,945	3,428	164.2	309.5
26	4,997	4,525	1,099	1,801	1,113	1,822	7,617	195.4	427.8
30	5,090	9,425	1,169	2,065	1,314		8,930	204.0	5/612.8
May 7	5,657	3,513	1,102	2,975	1,400		10,314	220.8	5/643.4
14	5,355	5,665	1,078	2,527	1,371		16,422	211.3	5/739.7

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Indianapolis, Peoria, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

3/ Estimated sales by Commodity Credit Corporation.

4/ Adjusted to include sales of feed wheat in 1942.

5/ Partly estimated.

Industrial utilization of corn was much above average in the first 4 months of 1943, but increases in the use of corn for these purposes were not as great as the increase in quantity of corn moving to market by rail. In consequence, a greater than average quantity of corn from the rail receipts has been left for feed since January 1. This situation has changed since the middle of May, however, since receipts of corn at primary markets have fallen below average. Average receipts of corn by rail at primary markets for the period 1938-42 were only about sufficient to take care of food and industrial uses.

Table 3.- Corn receipts by rail at primary markets and quantities used for food, industrial purposes, and exports, monthly January-April, average 1938-42, 1942 and 1943

Month	Average 1938-42		1942		1943	
	Receipts at 12 primary markets	Food, industry, and exports 1/	Receipts at 12 primary markets	Food, industry, and exports 1/	Receipts at 12 primary markets	Food, industry, and exports 1/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Jan.	21,282	20,053	29,788	19,509	35,841	22,726
Feb.	17,313	18,613	30,183	18,094	37,032	20,515
Mar.	18,332	17,484	24,533	20,137	30,878	21,106
Apr.	20,344	19,505	30,566	21,329	26,358	18,688
Total .	77,271	75,655	115,070	79,069	130,109	83,035

1/ Used in the production of corn starch, sugar, sirup, meal, flour, hominy, and grits, alcohol and beverages, and breakfast foods, plus total exports.

Mixed Feed Prices Adjusted by Commodity Credit Corporation to Allow for Differences in Regional Corn Ceilings

The War Food Administration announced that, effective May 17, feed manufacturers who shipped mixed feed containing corn from the surplus corn producing area to Eastern and Southeastern States will be eligible for the Commodity Credit Corporation price adjustment on the corn going into these feeds. This adjustment allows for differences in the price ceilings on corn between regions. Currently the adjustment between the ceiling in the Corn Belt and the Eastern and Southeastern States is 5 cents per bushel. Heretofore only shippers of whole grain have been eligible for this price adjustment. Price adjustments have been made on approximately 15 million bushels of corn shipped into the Eastern area as whole grain since this regulation became effective April 14.

Ceiling on Mixed Feeds Revised

Ceilings on mixed feeds were revised by the Office of Price Administration, effective May 8. The revised ceilings provide for a schedule of mark-ups by retailers ranging from $5.50 to $10.00 per ton instead of a fixed mark-up of $7.50 per ton. The new regulation provides for a retailer's mark-up of $5.50 per ton on mixed dairy feeds, $7.00 per ton on hog feeds and laying mash, and $10.00 per ton on chick feeds. Since sales of mixed dairy feed are much greater than sales of chick feed, the new regulation has the effect of reducing the average margin for all mixed feeds sold to livestock feeders.

Production of Oilmeal 34 Percent Greater During January-March Than a Year Earlier

The combined production of four principal oilcakes and meal was 34 percent larger during the first quarter of 1943 than in this period of 1942. Because of the shipment of considerable quantities of soybean meal to the South for crushing, soybean meal production was up 85 percent from a year earlier and was about 51 percent greater than during October-December 1942. Disappearance of these feeds was up about as much as production and was by far the largest on record. Disappearance of other vegetable proteins, including gluten feed, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, and copra cake and meal, was up about 8 percent from a year earlier. Disappearance of wheat millfeeds was about 15 percent larger, reflecting increased production from the larger milling of flour for domestic and lend-lease requirements, and increased production of granular flour for alcohol.

Table 4.- Byproduct feeds: Production and disappearance, October-March, 1941-42 and 1942-43

Oilcake and meal	Production					
	Oct.-Dec.			Jan.-Mar.		
	1941	1942	1942 as a percentage of 1941	1942	1943	1943 as a percentage of 1942
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent
Soybean	459.6	599.1	130.4	439.9	904.5	184.6
Cottonseed	771.3	939.2	121.8	524.5	557.7	106.3
Linseed	232.7	218.6	93.9	239.0	190.8	79.8
Peanut	26.4	25.4	96.2	9.5	36.6	385.3
Total	1,490.0	1,782.3	119.6	1,262.9	1,689.6	133.8
	Disappearance for livestock feed					
Four oilcakes and meals	1,259.1	1,793.9	142.5	1,301.1	1,706.1	131.1
Other vegetable proteins 1/	367.3	391.0	106.5	374.4	405.1	108.2
Wheat millfeeds	1,224.7	1,312.0	107.1	1,130.9	1,417.7	120.1

1/ Gluten feed and meal, brewers' dried grains, distillers' dried grains, and copra cake and meal.

OUTLOOK

Prospects for Feed Supplies and Requirements for 1943-44

Crop prospects so far during the 1943 season have been less favorable than in the early part of the 1942 season. Although weather during the next few months may change the outlook greatly, production of feed grains is not expected to be so large this year as last.

With average yields on 1943 intended acreages, the supply of feed grains, including wheat and rye to be fed in 1943-44, probably will be about 10 percent smaller than the 1942-43 supply, as shown in table 5. The number of grain-consuming livestock on farms is expected to increase during 1943, and there will be a strong demand for feed grains during 1943-44. Because of this situation, the following changes are in prospect for 1943-44: (1) Livestock producers will increase the use of supplementary roughages and winter pastures. (2) Livestock, especially hogs, will be marketed at lighter weights. (3) A smaller quantity of corn and other feed grains will be shipped out of the Corn Belt to deficit feeding areas. (4) Reserve stocks of feed grains at the close of the 1943-44 season will be reduced to a minimum level.

Livestock production has expanded considerably during the past 2 years. A further expansion in 1943-44 depends largely on the level of the feed supply. With hogs and poultry numbers increasing, more feed may be needed during the coming marketing year for these classes of livestock, but this may mean that other classes will have less feed. The disappearance of all feed grains for 1943-44, in any event, is expected to be about as large as supplies will permit and still leave a minimum carry-over in the fall of 1944. With an average growing season this year, it would be possible to feed nearly as much grain to livestock as in 1942-43 by reducing carry-over to a minimum at the close of 1943-44. If yields are below average, feeding would have to be reduced and a reduced production of livestock products would be inevitable.

The supply of byproduct feeds for 1943-44 also depends somewhat on the 1943 growing season. Present indications are that these will be a little larger than in 1942-43. If the present program for granular flour for alcohol is carried out, the production of wheat millfeeds will be about a million tons larger in 1943-44 than in 1942-43. With an average growing season, a larger production of oilcake and meal is in prospect, but this may be more than offset by increased use of soybean meal for food. The total supplies of animal protein feeds and miscellaneous protein feeds may be about the same next year as this.

Table 5.- Feed: Estimated supply and disposition, 1942-43 and 1943-44

Year and item	Supply			Disposition		
	Carry-in	Production	Supply	Live-stock feed	Other uses	Carry-out
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Six grains						
1942-43 1/						
Corn	492	3,175	3,667	2,932	285	450
Oats	194	1,369	2/1,593	1,233	135	225
Barley	81	426	2/ 527	308	119	100
Grain sorghums		107	107	107	---	---
Wheat (fed)			304	304	---	---
Rye (fed)			24	24	---	---
1943-44 3/						
Corn	450	2,850	3,300	2,850	275	175
Oats	225	1,180	2/1,445	1,160	135	150
Barley	100	357	2/ 477	312	115	50
Grain sorghums		105	105	105	---	---
Wheat (for feed)			250	250	---	---
Rye (for feed)			55	55	---	---
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Feed grains and byproduct feed						
1942-43 1/						
Six grains	18.8	124.0	153.6	122.0	13.0	18.6
Byproduct feed 4/			16.5	16.1	---	---
Total			170.1	138.1	---	---
1943-44 3/						
Six grains	18.6	110.2	139.0	117.8	12.6	8.6
Byproduct feed 4/			17.7	16.7	---	---
Total			156.7	134.5	---	---

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes rough allowance for imports.

3/ Tentative estimates. Production in 1943 based on farmers' intentions to plant as reported March 1 with average yields for recent years. (See report on "Prospective Plantings" for 1943, issued March 19 for tentative forecasts of production for corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums.)

4/ Oilcake and meal, tankage, meat scraps, fish meal, milk products, dry weight equivalent of skim milk and whey fed on farms, gluten feed and meal, distillers' and brewers' dried grains, rice millfeeds, and beet and molasses pulp.

Feed Prospects and Growing Conditions, by Regions

Crop prospects in mid-May varied considerably in the different regions of the country. In most of the Corn Belt region, rainfall has been much above average while temperatures have been below average during the past few weeks, and field work has been delayed. Although favorable weather during the remainder of the season could result in better-than-average crops in the Corn Belt again this year, so far the season has been much less favorable than a year ago. Floods in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys have caused some crop damage and delayed corn planting in much of the low land of the central Corn Belt. The condition of pasture and hay crops in the Corn Belt on May 1 was less favorable than a year ago, but better than the average for the past 10 years.

In the Northeastern States cool, wet weather also has delayed farm work and retarded the growth of early seeded crops. Pasture conditions in this area on May 1 were not so good as a year ago, and the season has not been so good for the early growth of small grains and other feed crops. In contrast, in the South Atlantic area and in some of the Gulf States weather so far this season has been nearly ideal for the growth of feed crops, and pasture conditions are somewhat better than a year ago. Over much of the West, the weather so far this season has been generally unfavorable, with low temperatures retarding the growth of spring-planted crops and with frost doing considerable damage, especially in the Great Basin.

During the first part of 1943, there has been a strong demand for feed grains in the Eastern States and in the Southern States. Demand for feed grains in these areas probably will increase during the coming year, but Corn Belt farmers probably will have less feed to sell in deficit feed areas. Hence a tight supply situation is in prospect for the deficit feed areas of the country.

UTILIZATION OF CORN FOR FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

Since the beginning of the war, the increased demand for corn for feeding livestock has been accompanied by a marked expansion in the utilization of corn for food and industrial purposes. During the 1941-42 marketing year beginning October 1, the quantity of corn going into starch, sugar, and sirup was about 40 percent greater than the average for the 5-year period 1937-41 and was by far the largest on record. The large output of these products has been attained by operating most of the wet-process plants at capacity. Demand for corn sugar and sirup has increased greatly as the war has curtailed imports of cane sugar. The requirements of corn starch for industrial uses also has increased. The demand for these products is expected to continue strong throughout 1942-43 and 1943-44, and the industry probably will continue to operate near capacity.

The quantity of corn used in making alcohol has also increased greatly since 1939. Reduced imports of molasses have made it necessary to increase the volume of corn used for making industrial alcohol. In 1941-42 the quantity of corn used in making alcohol and alcoholic beverages, including malt liquors exceeded 60 million bushels. This was 76 percent greater than the average for 1937-41. The quantity of corn used for these purposes is expected to be

10 to 15 percent smaller in 1942-43 than in 1941-42, as the alcohol industry is shifting from the use of corn to granular flour. The quantity of corn used in making alcohol next year will depend partly on supplies of corn in relation to the supplies of wheat that can be diverted to alcohol. Unless a large corn crop is produced, the quantity used for alcohol may be smaller in 1943-44 than in 1942-43.

Table 6.- Corn: Utilization for food and industrial purposes, 1937-42

Utilization	Average 1937-41		1941-42	
	Million bushels	Percentage of total	Million bushels	Percentage of total
Corn meal and breakfast foods 1/	48.5	17.8	2/ 50.0	17.0
Starch, sugar, and sirup	91.6	33.7	127.1	43.3
Alcohol and alcoholic beverages	34.7	12.7	61.0	20.8
Farm household consumption	30.7	11.3	24.3	8.3
Seed	16.2	6.0	16.3	5.6
Exports (grain only)	50.3	18.5	3/ 14.6	5.0
Total	272.0	100.0	293.3	100.0

1/ Includes corn flour, hominy, and grits for food.
2/ Estimated.
3/ Exports in 1940-41; exports in 1941-42 confidential.

The total quantity of corn used in making corn meal and breakfast foods probably has increased somewhat in recent years. The estimated annual output of these products is based on census data, but these data have not been compiled currently.

The quantity of corn consumed on the farm for food has declined in recent years, reflecting the higher cash income of farmers and the increased purchases of manufactured foods. However, part of the difference between the 1937-41 average and 1941-42 shown in table 6 is the result of a revision in data for 1941 which has not been carried back to earlier years. Not much change is expected this year and next from the 1941-42 level. The quantity of corn used for seed will be a little larger this year than last if farmers carry out their March 1 intentions. Taken altogether, the quantity of corn used for these purposes plus corn exported is expected to total about 285 million bushels in 1942-43, compared with 293 million bushels in 1941-42. In 1943-44 the total corn used for these purposes may be down as much as 10 to 20 million bushels under 1942-43, if the use of granular flour for alcohol continues to increase.

Table 7.- Hay supply and consumption, numbers of hay-consuming animal units, and supply and disappearance per animal unit in the United States, 1919-43

Year beginning May	Production	Carry-over from previous year	Supply (production plus carry-over)	Disappearance	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit	Hay-consuming animal units on farms Jan. 1 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Tons	Tons	Thousands
Average 1937-41	89,962	11,846	101,808	88,915	1.29	1.12	79,072
1940	94,767	11,097	105,864	92,910	1.31	1.15	80,615
1941	94,238	12,954	107,192	95,932	1.28	1.15	83,499
1942	105,328	11,260	116,588	103,190	1.37	1.21	85,365
1943		13,398					

1/ Thousand head (horses + mules + milk cows + 0.75 other cattle + 0.12 sheep).

Table 8.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, April 1941 and 1942, and February-April 1943

Item	Apr.		1943		
	1941	1942	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production					
Cottonseed cake and meal ..	133.8	97.2	176.3	146.4	94.0
Soybean cake and meal	---	---	294.3	314.7	---
Linseed cake and meal	---	---	63.6	61.2	---
Peanut cake and meal	12.5	2.8	13.1	12.5	8.0
Gluten feed and meal	72.3	83.4	80.1	87.2	1/ 81.1
Brewers' dried grains	11.1	13.4	17.2	19.3	18.6
Distillers' dried grains ..	18.1	31.7	28.0	32.0	29.1
Wheat millfeeds	374.8	340.0	426.2	481.6	2/465.0
Stocks, end of month					
Cottonseed cake and meal ..	256.4	312.0	58.8	39.9	37.4
Peanut cake and meal	19.6	4.6	2.9	2.3	2.7

1/ Domestic grind.
2/ Preliminary.